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March 31, 1970

POLLUTIONS CORRECTED DURING 1969

The following is a report of pollutions which occurred in the Passaic River below the Great Falls, or one of its tributaries, which were corrected during the year 1969. Each report will show the source of pollution, the dates of pollution, and the river inspector assigned to the violation until it was eliminated.

BERGEN COUNTY

Central Volkswagen Inc., Maple Avenue & Route 208, Fairlawn, N.J.
December 3, to 12, 1969 (T. Costello)

Intermittent oily films in Diamond Brook were traced back to this firm. Upon checking, it was found that this company removed cosmoline from new vehicles in an area where the material went into a ditch which led to Diamond Brook. Upon being notified that this was a violation, the company made arrangements to have the cosmoline removed from the cars by a firm in Port Newark before being delivered to their distribution point in Fairlawn. Pollution eliminated December 12, 1969.

Curtiss-Wright Corporation, One Passaic Street, Woodridge, N.J.
December 3, 1968 to May 28, 1969. (J. Perrapato)

Intermittently throughout 1968, there were polluting discharges from the Curtiss-Wright Corp., to Felds Brook, a tributary of the Passaic River. Generally speaking the discharges contained small amounts of oil. Upon being notified of the problem, the Plant Engineer explained that it was during filter changes that this occurred and that they would see to it that extra care was taken during these filter change times so that no oil would reach the Brook again.

However, on December 3, 1968, the oil was again detected in Felds Brook and traced back to this company. On December 10, 1968, Mr. Lubetkin informed this company that they were polluting, that they should make corrections immediately. On December 26, 1968, Mr. Lubetkin received a letter from Curtiss-Wright Corp., informing him that consultants were being brought in to review their present system, in order to make the necessary improvements to halt the pollution. The situation continued much the same and finally on March 12, 1969, Mr. Lubetkin again wrote to the Curtiss-Wright Corp.

asking what was being done, and requesting a time table which would bring the violation to an end. After not receiving an answer to the March 12th., communication, Mr. Lubetkin wrote again on April 3rd., 1969. On April 9, 1969, Curtiss-Wright, replied, apologizing for not answering sooner, explaining they withheld the reply until more details could be obtained. The Commissioners were told that a proposal had been received from Dorr-Oliver Corp., and that a purchase order had been placed with them for Dorr-Oliver to conduct a field survey, analyze samples, prepare a process flow and engineering report on proposed new facilities and to submit a bid for construction installation of the required facilities. Dorr-Oliver started their study on April 3, 1969, and were scheduled to complete the report by the middle of May.

Samples in May, indicated that either through extra care or other reasons Curtiss-Wright were able to control discharge so that no oil appeared and accordingly, they were removed from the pollution list on May 28, 1969. However, the Commissioners informed them that the Curtiss-Wright Corp., was expected to install permanent facilities, so that the oil discharge would not reoccur.

On August 15, 1969, Curtiss-Wright Corp., was served by an order from the State Department of Health, directing them to cease pollution. On October 3, 1969, Curtiss-Wright replied to the State, explaining that they had been working on this problem with the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commissioners and at present it was expected that by January 31, 1970, they would be in position to present for the State Department or the Commissions approval, a definite plan of improvements of the facilities.

On October 29, 1969, the Commissioners wrote to Curtiss-Wright Corp., requesting information on progress, Curtiss-Wright, replied on November 17, 1969, enclosing a copy of their letter dated October 3, 1969, to the State, thus as 1969 ended although the Curtiss-Wright Corp., was not polluting in accordance with the Commissioners standards they do intermittently pollute and the facilities to halt this intermittent pollution had not been installed as of the end of the year.

Dale Brook Bleachery Corp., Hollywood Avenue, Hohokus, New Jersey
(T. Costello)

This company has a sewerage treatment plant with the effluent discharging into the Hohokus Brook, a tributary of the Passaic River. During 1969, the Commissioners sampled this plant 25 times. All the samples except three were satisfactory. Samples taken on April 1, April 8, and June 17, 1969, needed improvement. The Commissioners notified the Dale Brook Finishing Company, after each of the three poor samples, in order to have the treatment of the plant improved. The company was very cooperative and immediately took steps to rectify the poor results.

Fabian Corporation, Dell Glen Avenue, Lodi, New Jersey
May 18 - June 18, 1969 (J. Perrapato)

This Company has a pipe line which goes under Saddle River and discharges into the Lodi Sewer System. During the latter part of May 1969, the Bergen County Mosquito Commission was dredging debris from Saddle River for the Borough of Lodi. While working on this operation they broke the sixteen inch pipe owned by the Fabian Corporation and a large volume of polluting material started to enter Saddle River. A conference was quickly called by Mr. Lubetkin, between the owners of the Fabian Corporation, municipal representatives of the Borough of Lodi and with representatives of the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commissioners. At this conference it was agreed that the Borough would immediately hire a contractor to make the necessary emergency repairs to this pipe. The contractor was handicapped by poor weather and the repair made by him was not adequate, as the pipes leaked. However, since the volume of polluting material that was being discharged to the river was insignificant as compared to what it was, the Commissioners allowed the contractor and the Borough to wait until the flooding diminished before re-repairing the line so as to halt all pollution. The line was finally repaired June 18, 1969.

Borough of Fairlawn

The temporary sanitary sewer-line which was constructed in 1968 to remove the pollution from Henderson Brook was replaced during 1969 with a permanent line. The new permanent 18" line was completed by December 1969. No pollution was reported during the construction of this line.

Fairlawn-Radburn Sewerage Treatment Plant.

This treatment plant, which handles approximately 1.3 million gallon per day, discharges its treated effluent into the Hohokus Brook, a tributary of the Passaic River. This is a secondary treatment plant with final chlorination. The Commissioners took 48 samples of the discharge of this plant during 1969, of which 24 showed small amounts of coliform. Generally speaking there was sufficient chlorine residual but it appeared that the detention time was not long enough for a complete disinfection. Mr. Leonard Knapp, Superintendent, was informed of the situation each time coliform was present. He informed the Commissioners that they were having problems during a construction period and expected this to be rectified by the end of 1969.

Fashion Center-Ridgewood Avenue, Paramus, New Jersey.

(C. Di Lorenzo)

This Shopping Center erected a sewage treatment plant, which went into operation in February 1967. The discharge of this plant went to Sprout Brook, a tributary of the Passaic River.

On February 16, 1968, Mr. Lubetkin wrote a letter to this Shopping Center, explaining that the discharge of their plant was polluting. It had been polluting intermittently since the start of its operation.

The Associated Dry-Goods Corporation of New York, owners of the Shopping Center, replied in a letter dated, February 26th., that they would monitor the effluent until the violation was cleared. They also included a report from their consulting engineers, Raymond Keyes, Engineer, dated February 20, 1968. This report summarized the pollution problem to that date. During May and June, 1968, there was correspondence, between the Commissioners and Raymond Keyes, Engineer, concerning the extent of the pollution and the problems that were being encountered by this Infilco package treatment plant. Generally speaking, most of the problem appeared to be in the chlorination system, which was either inadequate or not properly managed, although the B.O.D. and C.O.D. were both higher than they should have been from this type of treatment plant. Towards the end of 1968, the Commissioners were informed that the Fashion Center intended to discontinue its treatment plant and intended to hook-up into the Paramus sewer system in the early part of 1969, and under the circumstances, they would discontinue attempting to find out what was wrong with the plant, but instead would over-chlorinate in order to control the effluent.

The waste from this company was connected to the Paramus sewer system as of January 16, 1969, thus eliminating the source of this pollution.

General Electric Company, 20-01 Wagaraw Rd., Fairlawn, New Jersey
October 7-10, 1969 (T. Costello)

A grey discharge into the Passaic River containing some oil was traced back through the storm sewer to this company, which is located in the Fairlawn Industrial Area. Further investigation showed that two machines, a tumbler and an industrial washing machine had their discharges connected to the storm sewer. The Company re-connected the discharge from these machines to the sanitary line thus eliminating the pollution.

Inmont Corp., Gregg Street & Route 17, Lodi, New Jersey.
March 6-17, 1969 (J. Perrapato)

Oil in Milbank Brook, a tributary of the Passaic River was traced to this company. It was found that an oil hose broke while delivery was being made of #4 Fuel Oil by the Hess Oil Company. A quantity of oil ran into the Brook before the Commissioners' Inspectors had reached the scene. The company agreed to clean up the banks so that additional oil would not reach the Brook. They also agreed to go approximately 200 yards down stream to clean oil from along the banks. This was done and clean-up was completed by March 17, 1969.

April 2, to December 3, 1969.

Samples of surface run off from the property of this company entering into Milbank Brook were analyzed and found to be polluting. On April 8, 1969, Mr. Lubetkin wrote a letter to the company stating discharges contained sulfides, hexavalent chromium, oil, and solvents etc., and they were highly polluting, and this must be halted at once.

On April 29, 1969, Mr. Lubetkin received a letter from this company which admitted the oil problem as an accident but denied other pollution. They suggested a conference at their site so that the pollution could be pointed out to their representative. A conference was finally arranged in June and subsequent to the conference on June 23, Mr. Lubetkin sent a letter to this company pointing out the glaring examples of existing pollution and situations for potential future pollution. Mr. Lubetkin reiterated four points that were made at the conference as follows:

1. Clean out tarry resin mass from the two ponds, and the wide ditch between the two ponds.
2. Pipe the open ditch at the railroad siding from one underpass to the other and fill in the ditch so that carloading spills would not be washed into Milbank Brook.
3. Change the antioxidant in the cooling water from zinc chromate to something that is acceptable in the stream. Use a biogradable substance which is non-metallic and had a low B.O.D.
4. Cover the platform loading drainage ditch to fine mesh screen to prevent trash and other material from entering the ditch.

The Inmont Corp., agreed to do all the work. However, the cleaning of the tarry substance had to wait till winter for the

material to coagulate properly so that it can be removed. All attempts to remove the material in warm weather failed. Work was finally completed, December 13, 1969, when the pollution was eliminated.

Lodi, New Jersey-Henrick's Pump Station.

The Borough of Lodi owns a pumping station which is known as Hendricks Pumping Station, which pumps the sewage from a portion of the Borough of Lodi, by force main to the Commissioners siphon which goes across the Passaic River at the Wallington Pumping Station. The pumping station contains two operable pumps and a location where a third pump formerly existed. The capacity of the station is such that both pumps are needed during certain peak flows. Unfortunately, the condition of the station was such that quite often a single pump failed and due to the inability of the remaining pump to handle the complete flow during peak hours, overflows occurred into Saddle River. These overflows occurred many times during 1969. Mr. Lubetkin met with officials of the Borough of Lodi and explained that in order to control pollution of Saddle River, it would be necessary for the Borough to install the third pump, so that during maintenance or failure of one pump, pollution would not occur. Nothing was done, and at the request of the Borough, Mr. Lubetkin followed up the conference with a letter, explaining why a third pump was necessary. Still nothing was done, therefore the Commissioners instituted suit against the Borough of Lodi, which was filed September 24, 1969, and heard October 17, 1969, before Judge, Morrall F. Mountain, Docket # C-213-69. On December 3rd., 1969, an Order of Judgement was entered against the Borough of Lodi, in which they were ordered to install, construct and erect the third sewage pump of comparable capacity to the existing pumps. As of the end of 1969, the pump had not been installed but the Borough indicated it would proceed immediately to do so.

Marcal Paper Products, 1 Market Street, E. Paterson, New Jersey.

(J. Perrapato)

This company has a 36" sewer which discharges in the Passaic River under water. There is a manhole in the parking area from which the Commissioners sample the material discharging into the river. During 1969, forty-eight samples were taken of their river discharge and analyzed. Of these 15 were of a quality unacceptable for discharge to the river. In each case representatives of the company were notified and we were told that the cause of pollution was poor housekeeping, whereby, excess wet pulp would fall to the ground and went into the storm sewer. Canvas is now being used to confine the transfer of pulp to the trucks with better control. This will be kept under observation by the Commissioners' Inspectors.

Borough of Glen Rock

December 22-24 (J. Barcellona)

The Borough had some of its roads oiled as a maintenance procedure. The rain on December 22nd. washed some of the road oil into catch basins which thence reached the Passaic River giving the river a rainbow appearance. The river cleared itself and by December 24th., no trace of oil could be found.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Washine Division, Main Street,
Lodi, New Jersey.
February 24, 1969

On February 24, a sample of an overflow line from this company into Saddle River was taken, analyzed and found to be highly polluting. It was not only polluting but contained flammable material, so that this material could not be discharged into the sewers. The Commissioners made a complete investigation and after studying the matter a letter was written to Mallinckrodt Chemical Works on March 12, 1969. Wherein the company was directed to do the following:

1. Halt all polluting discharge to Saddle River and disconnect the overflow line at once.
2. Install a separator to remove all flammable and explosive materials before discharging into the Lodi System, which thence goes into the Passaic Valley System.
3. Construct concrete barriers in front of their tanks containing pollution materials, to prevent this material from running into Saddle River from accidental spills and leaks.
4. Fill in excavation which acts as a channel for polluting materials to reach the river.
5. Halt immediately discharge of flammable liquids into the Hendricks Pumping Station.

On March 27, the Commissioners received a letter from the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works wherein they said they desire to cooperate to halt any pollution and will do whatever the Commissioners desire, in fact items 1, 4, & 5 had already been accomplished. On item 2, a separator for the removal of flammable explosive materials is being installed. Estimated completion date of May 15, 1969. At present the materials are being trucked away for disposal. On item 3, the concrete barriers had been poured in front of the tanks. The overflow line had been completely removed.

July 15, to July 22, 1969.

A sample of material running along the banks into the river was found to be polluting. This was residue of drum washings from this company. The company was notified not to wash drums, along the banks and they made arrangements to wash drums in an interior area and pump all washings into the sanitary sewer. The interior drum washing area was set up on July 22, 1969.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works (continued)

August 1, 1969

On this date , this company was found pumping, material from their cellar into Saddle River. This material had accumulated after a flood but contained polluting material. They were ordered to halt this discharge and did so immediately.

August 26, 1969

Again a sample of drum washings going into the river was found. Again they were ordered to cease this discharge. However, it was not until September 30th., that a line that was running from the drum washing area to the river was finally rerouted to the sanitary sewer.

Podell Industries, 296 Midland Avenue, Saddle Brook, New Jersey
August 18, 1969 (J. Perrapato)

At 5:30 P.M., a red pigment in Schroeders Brook, President Street, Saddle Brook, was traced back to Podell Industries. The Commissioners' Inspector was told that a truck hit a five gallon can of paint coloring which ran into a floor drain thence into Schroeders Brook. Workers of this plant were required to bale out as much of this material from their sumps as possible and then to wash the rest down with fresh water. By the following morning, August 19, 8:00 A.M., the Brook was crystal clear.

Joseph Raia and Sons, 541 Midland Avenue, Garfield, New Jersey.

July 15, 1969

At 6:30 P.M., July 15, Oil was discovered about to enter Dahnert's Lake via Schroeders Brook in Garfield. Approximately ten minutes later this was traced back to this firm. The Raia & Sons Company, had the road tarred and the material was running into Schroeders Brook. The Commissioners' personnel dammed the source of leak into the Brook and Mr. Raia was contacted and asked to bring men and material to prevent tar from entering into Dahnert's Lake. His help was very superficial. However, Albert Hudak, County Park Foreman, supplies material and help and a burlap barrier was built to prevent oil from entering the lake. On the following day, with two of his men, Mr. Hudak strung a barrier of bales of hay across the Brook. This absorbed much of liquid tar. The Commissioners sent a telegram to Joseph Raia & Sons, directing them to do everything possible to remove the oil from the above streams. However, despite the telegram, most of the work was done by the park crew and by Commissioners' personnel. Violation eliminated July 17th.

Ridgewood Treatment Plant.
(A. Goldberg)

The Ridgewood Sewerage Treatment Plant discharges its effluent to Saddle River. During 1969, 48 samples of their effluent were taken of which 19 were considered unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory samples indicate some coliform count, even though the chlorine residual was sufficient. This appeared to indicate insufficient chlorine contact time. The superintendent of the plant was notified on each occurrence and he informed the Commissioners that additional baffles would be installed in contact chamber to increase contact time. This would be completed prior to the beginning of 1970.

D. Stamato & Son (Andover Industries) 365 Jefferson Street,
Saddle Brook, New Jersey (J. Perrapato)
January 21, 1969

At 12 o'clock, noon, Inspector J. Perrapato noticed signs of pollution on President Street. He called Mr. Barcellona and after checking from plant to plant with Mr. Barcellona, they traced the oil on Wednesday, January 22nd., to the property of D. Stamato & Son, Jefferson Street, Saddle Brook, New Jersey. The inspectors asked to see Mr. Stamato, and were told he was too busy to see them. Mr. Lubetkin was notified by Mr. Barcellona, concerning this matter and he immediately sent a telegram which was delivered January 22, at 4:33 P.M., to Stamato & Company. The telegram informed this company that an oily discharge had been traced to it and directed the company to have the residual oil cleaned from the Brook and cease discharging any further oil. On going back to the property after talking to Mr. Lubetkin, the inspectors found the place closed and the gate padlocked. The brook and lake were oily and Stamato had done nothing to remove any oil from the brook. Mr. Barcellona requested the Garfield Department of Public Works to put a barrier with burlap across Schroeders' Brook to prevent the oil from getting into Dahnert's Lake but this was not done. Finally, Mr. Barcellona and Mr. Perrapato talked to the foreman of Stamato, Mr. Russ Kinesse, who by now was willing to do what was asked of him. The three men worked to clean the oil from the Brook with burlap and Stamato then agreed to clean his bank, so that no further oil would reach the Brook.

ESSEX COUNTY

Atlantic Chemical Corp., 10 Kingsland Road, Nutley, New Jersey
March 21-28, 1969 (D. Miele, Jr.)

A spill of red dye on this company's property went through the storm drains into Third River. This violation was eliminated when the personnel of this company cleaned the residue of the spill and the material in the catch basin was washed away.

May 23, to June 6, 1969

A red dye in the tail race of Third River was again traced to this company. It was noticed that the material was seeping through the ground and upon excavation, a cracked pipe was discovered. The company had this section of pipe encased in concrete, correcting the problem.

July 3, to July 18, 1969

Again, a red dye in Third River was traced to this company. A broken sewer line in the rear of the plant was found and repaired, but further investigation indicated that red dye was still entering Third River from another source. It was found that there was blockage in one of the sanitary lines from the Atlantic Chemical Company to the main line of Clifton, and the back pressure from the blockage caused overflows to Third River. A contractor was called, the blockage cleared, and the pollution eliminated.

August 14 to November 21, 1969

Again, a dye in Third River was traced to this plant. Company officials had difficulty locating this source of pollution, as there was a question as to whether it was ground water seepage picking up dye from the earth or another break which had not been located. Mr. Lubetkin wrote to this company telling them the pollution must be halted at once. On September 29, 1969, the company replied that they had located the source of the pollution and that the job would be completed within thirty days to eliminate this pollution. The situation became complicated, one broken pipe leading to another. Finally, the repairs were made and completed by November 21, 1969, eliminating this pollution.

Essex Chemical Company, 268 Doremus Avenue, Newark, New Jersey
May 20 to July 13, 1969 (J. McLaughlin)

This company takes in river water and uses it for cooling purposes, then discharges the water to the river. Samples of their discharge indicated there was a cross connection or pollution. The company was notified concerning this pollution and made some piping changes within the plant to remove the contaminating material from their discharge. Pollution was eliminated July 13, 1969.

Essex Chemical Company (continued)

Further samples taken of their discharge indicated polluting material, but investigation showed that the intake water also contained this material. The intake of this company is located near Roanoke Avenue Storm Sewer and not too far from the Harrison Creek Storm Sewers and Plum Creek pollution. The pollution from these Newark sewers are taken in by the pumps into this plant and are reflected in their discharge. However, samples of their intake vs. their discharge indicate no polluting material is being added by this plant to the river. On August 15, 1969, this plant was served a notice from the State Department of Health to cease pollution.

Celanese Chemical Company, 354 Doremus Avenue, Newark, New Jersey
August 29 to November 14, 1969 (J. McLaughlin)

A sample taken from a ditch on the property of this company was analyzed and found to be polluting, and the company was notified accordingly. The company did not reply to the Commissioners' letter of September 3, 1969, and the second letter of September 26, 1969 was sent. On the same day, a letter dated September 26, 1969 from the Celanese Chemical Company was received, wherein, the company outlined procedures for eliminating the pollution.

On September 30, 1969, Mr. Lubetkin, together with Mr. Barcellona and Mr. McLaughlin, visited the plant and discussed the problems with the officials.

On October 14, 1969, Mr. Lubetkin received a visit from Mr. Hunt, Technical Manager of Celanese, wherein the problems of the Celanese pollution were discussed. This was later confirmed in a letter to the Commissioners dated October 21, 1969. The following work was done by the Celanese Corporation to eliminate the pollution:

1. The ditch was completely filled in, so that there would be no water going from this firm to the river.
2. The formaldehyde production area was concreted, with the proper drainage to a sump area, and pumps were installed, pumping the material into the sanitary sewer located in Doremus Avenue. Pollution was eliminated as of November 14, 1969.

Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., 340 Kingsland Road, Nutley, New Jersey
March 20, 1969 (D. Miele, Jr.)

A green discharge in Alwood Brook was traced to the Hoffmann-La Roche plant. Mr. DeMarco from the Hoffmann-La Roche plant traced this discharge to a plant area where the company had spilled some dye, in the rear of their property. Hoffmann-La Roche's employees cleaned the area, thus eliminating the violation.

Houdaille Construction Materials, Inc, Clove Road, Upper Montclair
August 25 to September 12, 1969 (D. Miele, Jr.)

This company removes crushed rock from a quarry in this area, and in doing so uses water to wash the material. The water, containing large amounts of dirt, is polluting because of high turbidity and suspended solids. The company has constructed settling pits, wherein the water is clarified by settling, and the overflow goes to Pearl Brook.

On August 25, 1969, a sample of this overflow showed very high turbidity and investigation revealed that their settling pits were full. The Inspector notified the company and the company made arrangements to clean the settling pits. This was done and the pollution was eliminated at the end of September. A sample taken on October 2, 1969, indicated the water was clear and non-polluting.

LaScola Industries, 274 North Day Street, Orange, New Jersey
August 26 to October 10, 1969 (J. Brady)

Personnel of this company discharged polluting material along their driveway which flowed into a catch basin, and thence to Second River, a tributary of the Passaic River. Letters were sent to the company informing them of the violation and directing that they cease pollution immediately. The company ignored the letters; therefore, the Commissioners started an action in the Superior Court of New Jersey against this company, and on a hearing held Friday, October 10, 1969, Order for Pendente Lite Restraint was issued, signed and filed October 14, 1969 by Judge Nelson K. Mintz. Meanwhile, on October 10, 1969 the company hired plumbers and re-piped the sewage, so that it entered into the City of Orange sewerage system. Mr. Verderamo, Assistant Superintendent of the Sewers of the City of Orange, who aided the Commissioners in the case, was warned that the discharge was highly acid and should be neutralized before being accepted into this City Sewer System, as damage to the pipes could incur. However, this was a local matter, as the material would be diluted before it reached Passaic Valley, and would have no adverse affect on the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commissioners' System.

City of Newark - Roanoke Avenue Storm Sewer
 (E. McLaughlin)

The City of Newark has a sixty inch storm sewer which discharges into the Passaic River at the foot of Roanoke Avenue. There are many illegal industrial connections into this storm sewer, so that the discharge of this sewer is highly polluting. The City of Newark had been serviced notice many times concerning this storm sewer, and finally a court action was started against the City in order to eliminate this pollution along

Roanoke Avenue Storm Sewer (continued)

with other Storm Sewers that were discharging polluting material into the Passaic River. Finally in December, 1969, the City built a dam, near the outfall of this sewer, diverting the dry weather flow into the sanitary and industrial system, which reached the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commissioners' Treatment Plant. Now the only discharge through the storm sewer would be during storm weather when the combined flow would overflow the dam, thus, the dry weather pollution was eliminated at the end of 1969.

Schering Corporation, Orange Street, Bloomfield, N. J.
July 31, 1969 (J. Brady)

A break in the sewer and a wash-out of the sidewalk caused some powdered dye on the ground to be washed into the Storm Sewer and thence to Second River. The area was dug up, to prevent any more of this dye from reaching Second River. As of 2:15 P. M. on August 1, 1969, no further dye reached Second River, and the pollution was abated.

Sun Chemical Corporation, 310 Avenue P, Newark, New Jersey
June 4 to July 17, 1969 (J. McLaughlin)

Overflows from this company's neutralization tank reached the Passaic River. The material was highly acid and constituted a pollution. Mr. Lubetkin wrote to this company on June 26th, informing them that they were polluting and they were directed to cease polluting at once. On June 28th, the company replied, explaining that the pollution was caused by the overflowing of their neutralization tanks, due to a very long period of heavy rain. The plant would shut down during the first two weeks in July, and the neutralization tanks would be completely dredged, rebuilt, re-inforced and increased in height, so that there would be no future overflow. They would also increase the effluent piping from the neutralization tank to the industrial sewer which discharges to the Passaic Valley System, so that there would be no pollution to the Passaic River. This promised work was completed on July 17, 1969.

Teufel Brothers, Inman Avenue, Avenel, N. J. (Newark pollution)
November 21, 1969

This violation was caused by a fuel oil trailer jack-knifing and overturning on Clay Street and McCarter Highway in Newark, N. J., allowing about 6,000 gallons of #6 fuel oil to spill onto McCarter Highway. The Newark Fire Department, over protest by the Commissioners' representatives, under the direction of Fire Chief Zappi, washed all the fuel oil into the Storm Sewers on McCarter Highway, which allowed the oil to discharge into the Passaic River. The Fire Department stated they had to do this in order to avoid a fire hazard. The State Department of Transportation sanded and cleaned the area afterwards.

Union Carbide Corporation, 351 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N. J.
June 3, 1969 (J. McLaughlin)

This company pumps a liquid lime slurry to an adjacent company, Chemline Corporation, for storage in their lagoon. The material is then trucked by tank trucks to the DuPont Company in Delaware, by Chemline Corporation. On the above date, the lagoon was full and material was overflowing its tanks into Plum Creek, a tributary of the Passaic River. The company was notified of the overflow and arrangements were made to clean out the pit, thus eliminating the violation.

HUDSON COUNTY

Alcan Aluminum Corporation, 1 Jacobus Avenue, Kearny, N.J.
September 22, 1969 (R. Bingham)

This company has a sump which collects floor waste and the company then pumps the material into the sanitary sewer. The Commissioners Inspector noticed that an overflow into the Passaic River from this company was discharging polluting material. The firm was contacted and we were informed that the condition was caused by the pump clogging. When the pump clogged, the material collected in the sump and overflowed into the Passaic River. At the direction of the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commissioners, the overflow to the river was sealed so that if in the future a pump failed, the material would show on the floor and repairs could be made immediately, instead of going undetected for a long period of time. This was completely sealed by October 6, 1969, thus eliminating the pollution.

Guard Coating Chemical Co., 58 John Hay Avenue, Kearny, N.J.
February 1968- May 15, 1969 (R. Bingham)

Sanitary and industrial waste flowed into Franks Creek, a tributary of the Passaic River, from this company. During February, 1968, it was noted, by the Commissioners, that Franks Creek contained polluting material and, together with the Health inspector of the Town of Kearny, investigations were made to determine the source and cause of the pollution. On February 14, 1968, by dyeing the toilets of industries along the ares, it was discovered that sewerage was coming from this company. Letters were sent by both the town of Kearny and the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commissioners to Guard Coating Chemical Co., directing to halt pollution at once. On April 5th., the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commissioners had received a letter from this company that they would hook-up

Guard Coating Chemical Co., (continued)

to the sanitary sewer as soon as possible. However, they had been notified by the town engineer, that a new sewer would be built adjacent to their building withing ninety-days and therefore, rather than connect to the old line which is quite a distant, they desired to wait a short period time and make the connection to the new sewer. At the Commissioners request, the Town of Kearny informed the Commissioners of its program for the new sewer. This showed that the sewer would be completed in September, 1968. In view of the large difference in cost to the Guard Coating Company and in view of the promise made by both the Town of Kearny and the Guard Coating Company, this matter was held in abeyance. On October 21, 1968, the Commissioners again requested, from the Town of Kearny, a progress report on the construction of this sewer. A letter from Mayor Healy on October 24th explained the delay, caused partly by the resignation of the town engineer and by complications because of a construction of a Municipal garage. The Commissioners were assured that the sewer ordinance would be introduced during November and a public hearing would be held shortly thereafter, and as soon as possible, bids would be obtained and work would start. Construction of new sewer on Thrid Avenue was started at the beginning of April, 1969 and the line from Guard Coating Company was connected and system completed May 15, 1969, thus eliminating this pollution.

Town of Kearny.

(R. Bingham)

The study of Franks Creek, mentioned in the Guard Coating report, also showed that there was an intermittent discharge of sewerage from the pump house, owned by the Town of Kaearny, located on the foot of John Hay Avenue. The sanitary waste intermittently overflowed the inadequate sanitary sewer in that area and reached the pump house and thence Franks Creek. The Commissioners were assured that the new sewer in Third Avenue, which would be constructed shortly, would halt this pollution. This is the same sewer that would eliminate the pollution of the Guard Coating Company and the information that is stated in the report concerning Guard Coating Company also applies to the Town of Kearny pollution. Construction of new sewer started in the beginning of April 1969, and was completed May 15, 1969, thus eliminating the pollution.

Kramer Chemical Incorporation, Jacobus Avenue, Kearny, N.J.

September 22-December 31, 1969

(R. Bingham)

Empty drums from the Kramer Chemicals Inc., were being rinsed with a solution of acid and the combined waste of acid and residual material from the drums flowed along the ground to a hole in the bulkhead thence into the Passaic River. The Commissioners' Inspectors informed the officials of this company that this practice was illegal and it should be halted at once. The inspector was informed that the company intends to move this operation to another area where the discharge will go into a sewer, so that nothing polluting would be discharged at this location in Kearny. On October 28, 1969, Mr. Lubetkin wrote a letter to the company ordering them to cease pollution at once. On October 31, 1969, a letter was received by the Commissioners from Mr. John Fedus, Executive Vice-President of Kramer Chemicals, stating that all operations involving wash water at Kearny would be terminated as of December 1, 1969. However, this pollution did continue until December 31, 1969, when the operations were finally moved from this area and pollution halted.

Otis Elevator Company, First Street at Passaic River Harrison, New Jersey

(R. Bingham)

November 14-17, 1969

This company has twelve outlets on its property going to the river. Most of the outlets are storm sewer outlets or contain cooling water, one is an overflow outlet from the sanitary sewer and one is a city storm sewer outlet. Oil going into the river was traced to one of their outlets. Investigation revealed that a four inch underground oil pipe had cracked and oil was seeping through the ground into an adjacent overflow pipe which was also cracked. The ground was excavated and the pipes repaired the same date as discovered. The Commissioners' Inspectors were shown the excavated pit and the pipe where the repairs had been made. Pollution was eliminated by November 17th.

Two Guys Car Wash, 175 Passaic Avenue, Kearny, New Jersey.

July 7, -October 9, 1969

(R. Bingham)

This company had a car washing operation and the water containing detergent and the materials washed from the car ran over the surface into the Passaic River. The company was informed that this pollution was illegal. The company then built a concrete pad and sump channeling the water directly into the sanitary sewer thus eliminating the violation. This completed October 9, 1969.

PASSAIC COUNTY

Allied Textile Printers Association, 1 Van Houten Street,
Paterson, New Jersey (L. Tateo)
May 18-May 29, 1969

This company has a large storage pit 40ft. x 40 ft. deep which collects the waste water from the various parts of the company. There are 3 pumps which then pump this material into the Paterson Sewer System. There are screens on the suction side of each pump. On March 18, 1969, one pump completely failed and had to be replaced. Normally two pumps can handle the complete flow, however, at the time of cleaning screens a pump must be halted and therefore for about 20 or 30 minutes each day, only one pump would be in operation and there were slight overflows. The company immediately ordered a much larger pump, however, it was not until the end of May that the new pump was delivered and installed. With the larger pump, only one pump is needed to completely control the flow and the remaining two are auxiliary pumps for emergency use. During the period of time from March 18, to the end of May, they attempted to eliminate the pollution by reducing production facilities so that during the time only one pump is operating, there would not be an overflow. However, at times there was an intermittent discharge of dye waste to the river for short periods of time, (10 to 20 minutes) a couple of days a week. This was completely eliminated upon the installation of the new pump.

Botwick Service Center, River and Bridge St. Paterson, N.J.
September 27, to October 1, 1969 (L. Tateo)

This Service Center is located on the banks of the Passaic River in Paterson. During a routine river inspection, the Commissioners' Inspector noticed that there were indications that at times motor-oil was thrown over the wall onto the banks of the Passaic River and into the river itself. Mr. Unger, the proprietor was notified of this condition and he was requested to clean the banks to prevent any polluting material from reaching the river. A follow up inspection on October 1, 1969, showed that the banks had been cleaned of this refuse. Mr. Unger also informed his employees that from then on it would be forbidden to throw anything over the wall and onto the banks.

Bunker Hill Warehouse, 90 6th. Avenue, Paterson, New Jersey.

March 19, 1970

(L. Tateo)

A dye in the Passaic River was traced back to the company. The river inspector found that employees had accidentally spilt a barrel of vegetable dye and it was being washed off the platform into catch basins which eventually entered into Passaic River. The washing was almost completed by the time the Commissioners' inspector arrived and the violation cleared itself. The company was warned that in the future if an accident occurred, not to wash the material into the storm sewer.

City of Clifton

January 22, 1969

(R. Goldstein)

A blockage in the sewer line on Broad Street caused a back flow and subsequent overflow of sanitary waste into Plog Brook at a storm sewer outlet. The City of Clifton's Sewer Department was notified and the blockage was cleared by 3:00 P.M. the same day.

March 26-27, 1969

(R. Goldstein)

A failure of both the main and emergency pumps in the Industrial Village, located off Bloomfield Avenue, caused sewerage to back up, enter a catch basin, and run into MacDonalds Brook. These pumps are the property of the City of Clifton and maintained by the Board of Public Works, to pump the sewage from this low lying area into their main line. Repairs were completed on March 27th., and the violation ended.

June 11, 1969

(R. Goldstein)

The sewer at Broad Street was discharging industrial waste into Plog Brook. At 11:30 A. M. the Clifton Sewer Department was called and the blockage on Broad Street was cleared thus eliminating this pollution.

December 10, 1969

(R. Goldstein)

A blocked sewer line on Kulber Road was causing a manhole to overflow and sewage entered a storm ditch and thence went to Weasel Brook. The Clifton Sewer Department was notified and the blockage cleared and the pollution corrected by late Wednesday Night, December 10, 1969.

Fabricolor Chemical Corporation, Inc., 24 1/2 Van Houten St.,
Paterson, New Jersey.

(L. Tateo)

September 9, 1969

On September 9, 1969, a pollution in the Passaic River was traced to this company. It was found that the company was washing its floor prior to closing for vacation and the wash water was going into a floor drain which had a broken pipe and

Fabricolor Chemical Corporation, Inc. (continued)

was seeping to the river. Mr. Perrin, from this company was shown the pollution and he halted the washing operation immediately. On the following day, Mr. Perrin had the floor drain cemented so as to prevent a future problem. A sump pump was later installed so that wash waste would be pumped into the sanitary sewer line. Violation eliminated the same day it was discovered.

G.A. F. Corporation, 15 Market Street, Paterson, New Jersey.
January 21-29, 1969 (L. Tateo)

A discharge of blue to brown industrial wastes in the Passaic River tail race in Paterson was traced back to this company. It was discovered that there was a break in their sewer line and the material was leaking into the tail race. The company was notified on January 21, 1969 and they contacted Cascone Construction Company, of Paterson to make the repair. Repair work was started Saturday, January 25, and continued until the work was completed Wednesday, January 29, 1969. A new 8" cast iron floor pipe was installed connecting to the sanitary line.

July 30, 1969.

Officials in the G. A. F. Corporation called, complaining about a back up in the sewer line. Upon checking there appeared to be a blockage and further investigation revealed that there was a break in their line approximately 2/3 away across the road in front of the plant at Market and Spruce Street. Production in the plant was stopped until the road could be excavated. Excavation started August 1, 1969. The break was found and repaired on Saturday, August 2nd, at 4:30 P.M. The job was completely back filled and finished by 1:30 P.M., Sunday, August 3rd.

August 22, 1969.

A blue dye in the water of the tail race was traced back to this company. They were shown the area where the material was coming through the ground into the tail race. Operations were suspended until Cascone Construction Company could dig a 20 foot section of ground, 6 feet deep in order to get at the sanitary line. The line was repaired by November 24th., 1969, and the plant went back to production.

G.A.F. Corporation(continued)

December 15, 1969

A break in the 6" pipe near the tail race allowed polluting material to enter the tail race. Operations in that section of the plant was halted as soon as this was discovered. Repairs were under-taken immediately and on Wednesday, December 17th., at 1:00 P.M. repairs were completed and operations were again resumed.

In all the above cases the company cooperated in halting production in the section where the breaks occurred so pollution halted during repair.

Peter Garafano and Son, 264 Wabash Avenue, Paterson, N.J.

December 10, 1969

(L. Tateo)

On Wednesday, December 10, 1969, at 2:30 P.M., a tank truck was discovered emptying yellow material into a catch basin on the property of Garafano and Son, Inc. The owner was informed that this was a violation since this material reached the Passaic River through a storm sewer. Examination also showed that there was oil in the catch basin. Mr. Garafano was apologetic and cooperated and immediately had his men pump the material from the catch basin and put this material into containers. Mr. Garafano made arrangements for this material to be taken away by a scavenger.

Harmon Colors, Division of Allied Chemical Corporation,
550 Belmont Avenue, Haledon, New Jersey.

June 3, to June 10, 1969

(L. Tateo)

A break in the sewerline from this company to the Haledon Sewer System caused industrial waste to seep out on Belmont Avenue, discharging into the street thence to the river. The company reduced production which halted the pollution at once. The line was excavated, repairs were made and completed by June 10, 1969, thus eliminating the violation.

Borough of Hawthorne

(C. Di Lorenzo)

The Borough of Hawthorne has a syphon which connects into the Commissioners' trunk sewer at Fourth Avenue and East 12th Street in the City of Paterson. Several times during the year, the Borough by-passed sewerage into the Passaic River, due to high flow in the Commissioners' trunk sewer, caused by storms. This occurred nine times in 1969, but the by-passing was halted as soon as the sewerage elevation returned to normal. Generally speaking, during the time of by-passing, the river was in a flood stage, due to the storm, and this material was absorbed into the river without detrimental effect. The Commissioners have hired a Consulting Engineer, Mr. Charles A. Mangano, of Mangano, Martin and Lincoln, to study this area, with the goal of constructing an additional trunk sewer, so as to increase the capacity of the sewer in this area to reduce the times of by-passing.

Inmont Corporation, Color and Chemical Division, 150 Wagaraw Road, Hawthorne, New Jersey (T. Costello)

This company is a manufacturer of fluorescein dye. The waste from this company is discharged into the Hawthorne Sewer System, thence to the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commissioners' trunk sewer. The company is supposed to pre-treat the fluorescein dye to remove color before discharge into the Hawthorne system. One of the problems this company encountered was that fluorescein dust would accumulate on the company property and roofs, so that during times of rain, this material would be collected by the rain water and run off into the river, creating a bright green color in the river. Although this material is not detrimental to any fish life and is not toxic, it does create unsightly colors, and therefore is classified as polluting. The company was requested to close in its yard area and drains, collect the liquid, even during rain, and pre-treat this material to destroy color before discharging.

A conference was held in the company's office on October 21, 1969, between representatives of the Commissioners, of this company, and of the Borough of Hawthorne. At this conference, the company agreed to do several things in order to prevent fluorescein dust from accumulating on their property, and reaching the river, as follows:

1. Install a totally enclosed new reactor which would not be opened at any time during reaction, therefore confining dust.
2. Install a water scrubber in the reactor, with the water from the scrubber to be piped to a 15,000 gallon tank where it would be treated before it is discharged into the sewers.

Inmont Corporation (continued)

3. Solid rigid piping would be installed replacing flexible hoses which have broken in the past, causing accidental pollutions which by-passed the treatment tank. In the past, when a broken hose occurred, the concentrated fluorescein on the ground would take months before it was completely dissipated.

4. Changing of process production methods, whereby they were able to utilize the product in the liquid stage, thereby eliminating drying of the concentrated fluorescein. The liquid stage is much easier to handle than the dry stage.

5. They have eliminated a filtration step which was a source of leaks and possible sloppy workmanship, which could cause a pollution.

6. Better control of their bleaching operation, making it more automatic and less under the responsibility of an individual, who is subject to error. Automatic level alarms and pH control instruments are to be installed on the tank.

7. Types of pumps were to be changed to diaphragm pumps to eliminate possible packing leaks. Commissioners were promised that work on all of this would be started immediately, but the work would not be completed until 1970. However, they will be extra careful to watch for any accidental breaks during the remainder time until improvement were made.

Mr. Aquadro, from the Inmont Corporation, was very cooperative.

Lotte Chemical Company, Division of Kramer Chemicals, 109 Fifth Avenue, Paterson, N. J.
October 8, 1969

(L. Tateo)

An employee was discovered washing a loading platform, located on the back side of this building, facing the Passaic River. The platform is used to fill carboys with chemicals and whatever spillage occurred would be washed with the hose into the Passaic River through an existing yard drain. The plant superintendent was notified that this material was polluting and could not be allowed to enter the Passaic River. He halted the procedure immediately and informed the men that this type of work would have to take place inside the building where any spillage would go into floor drains which were connected to the sanitary line, thus eliminating the pollution.

Mona Industries, 65 East 23rd Street, Paterson, N. J.
September 18 to November 7, 1969 (L. Tateo)

This company, a manufacturer of detergents, had a break inside the plant, beneath their concrete floor. Due to the break, whatever material spilled on the floor, which normally went to the floor drains into the sanitary sewer, now overflowed and seeped from underneath the sidewalk, in front of the plant, to a catch basin which thence discharged to the river. On September 26th, a letter was written to this firm, directing them to cease pollution at once. On October 2nd, the company replied explaining what was being done to correct the problem, with a schedule showing dates of repairs. Work involved replacement of complete floor sections, sewer pit and floor trenches. In the schedule, they indicated the work would be completed by October 25, 1969. The Commissioners' Inspectors kept the work under observation. The actual date of completion and the elimination of the violation was November 7, 1969.

Paisley Products, Inc., 1185 Bloomfield Avenue, Clifton, N.J.
January 23, 1969 (D. Miele, Jr.)

While the weather was raining, a tank truck driver, making delivery to this company, spilled material in the plant yard loading dock, which went through the yard drain to Allwood Brook, and thence to Nichol's Pond. The company was warned concerning this type of carelessness.

March 20, 1969

Again, carelessness allowed a spillage of chemicals into the yard during deliveries. The violation was cleared, and Mr. Walt Smith, loading superintendent was verbally warned to keep a closer watch when deliveries had been completed, so that this type of spill would not happen again.

May 19, 1969

A discharge from this company into the sewer caused a blockage and raw sewage came out through a manhole in the Hoffmann LaRoche parking lot. The Town of Nutley immediately had its men clear the blockage and sweep as much as possible of the residue of raw sewage back into the sanitary sewer. This was completed on the same day at approximately 3:45 P.M.

Paisley Products, Inc. (continued)

May 25, 1969

A trucker dropped a hose from his tanker and a spill of chemicals in the yard ran off into the yard drains to Allwood Brook, and thence to Nichol's Pond. The company was again warned concerning this type of violation.

June 4, 1969

A white substance in Allwood Brook was again traced back to this company, and again it was reported that while connecting a hose to the tank, a man opened the valve before the connection was made, and the material ran out onto the yard.

June 12, 1969

Again an accident happened and again white material reached Allwood Brook. The company was notified that this carelessness was happening too often and something would have to be done of a permanent nature, so as to prevent the effects of carelessness reaching the Brook. Mr. Lubetkin wrote a letter to them on June 26, directing that they cease this pollution and inform the Commissioners what they will do to halt this, together with a time schedule showing when this will be completed.

July 16, 1969

The Paisley Products, Inc., replied that they will build a dike around the loading area, so as to contain any polluting material should the hose open. They expected this dike to be completed by July 18, 1969. They also informed the Commissioners that they had lost their lease and would shortly begin phasing out this operation. They expect to begin phasing out by November, 1969, and to be completely moved by March, 1970.

Since the building of the dike, no further pollution occurred from this plant during 1969.

Pantosote Corporation, 26 Jefferson Street, Passaic, N. J.

October 20 to October 21, 1969

(R. Goldstein)

A blockage in the plant's sanitary system caused about 5,000 gallons of a plastic solution to overflow and enter Weasel Brook, a tributary of the Passaic River. The blockage was cleared and pollution ended October 21, 1969.

City of Passaic
September 22-28, 1969

(R. Goldstein)

A sewer at Fourth and Bergen Street broke. The area was excavated and some of the waste was pumped onto the park ground to the river, until the Commissioners insisted that this be pumped around the break area. A connection was made to a nearby sanitary manhole and the waste was then pumped to this manhole, eliminating pollution during the remainder of the time the repairs were being made. The work on the repair was completed September 28, 1969.

Passaic Pioneer Properties, 35 Eighth Street, Passaic, N. J.
December 3 to 17, 1969

(R. Goldstein)

The Passaic Pioneer Properties is an industrial terminal of approximately forty-six buildings. A discharge of supposed cooling water into the Passaic River was sampled and found to be polluting. Upon investigation, the Commissioners found that one of the firms had boiler blow-down water connected, together with cooling water, into this line. The boiler blow-down water contained compounds which were polluting. Upon being informed of the situation, the company had the boiler blow-down line disconnected from the river discharge and reconnected to a pipe leading to the sanitary sewer, thus eliminating the pollution of the Passaic River.

Pfizer and Company, 230 Brighton Road, Clifton, New Jersey
July 16 to 26, 1969

(R. Goldstein)

On a routine sampling of cooling water from this company into MacDonald's Brook, analysis indicated the water contained a large quantity of polluting material, specifically hexavalent chromium, which was being used as a rust inhibitor. Mr. Lubetkin wrote to this company on July 26th, informing them that they must use a rust inhibitor which would be non-polluting. On August 19th, this company replied, thanking the Commissioners for bringing the matter to their attention, and stating that they had made arrangements to change the rust inhibitor to a different type, which they would submit to our laboratory for approval. Literature was submitted to our laboratory, and we informed the company that we could not evaluate any rust inhibitor on the basis of literature. Subsequently, a sample was submitted, and on September 11, Mr. Lubetkin informed the company that the material as submitted was considered non-polluting by the Commissioners in the concentrations to be used. During the time the testing and analysis were being done, the company had halted all use of any rust inhibitor, thus pollution actually was eliminated as soon as it was called to the company's attention.

Tidewater Realty Company, Ackerman Avenue, Clifton, New Jersey
January 23 to 27, 1969 (R. Goldstein)

A discharge into the Passaic River through a storm sewer was traced back to this company. It was discovered that a sanitary line was broken, and the material was leaking into the storm sewer. The industrial waste was held in storage facilities during times repairs were made. The repairs were completed before the plant went back into normal operation on June 27, 1969, thus eliminating pollution.

Toby's Restaurant, 10th Avenue Circle, Route 20, Paterson, N.J.
March 6, 1969 (L. Tateo)

On routine inspection, grease on the banks of the river by this restaurant was discovered. This material was entering the river, and further investigation revealed that the cooks from Toby's Restaurant accumulated cooking grease and then dumped it over the banks. Some grease, naturally, entered the river. The owner of the establishment was notified that this practice is illegal, and he agreed to clean the banks, and would not allow any grease to be dumped on the banks in the future. He intended to store the grease in cans and have it carted away by scavenger.

Warren Brothers Company, Sawyerbutt Standard District, End of Planter Avenue, Prospect Park, New Jersey
September 19 to November 15, 1969 (T. Costello)

This company has a quarry operation at the end of Planter Avenue in Prospect Park. The water of this quarry operation goes through a natural settling basin, thence through to the Prospect Park Storm Sewer and into the Passaic River. Samples taken in September, from the Prospect Park Storm Sewer, and traced back to this company were highly turbid. The company was notified that this was polluting and had to be halted. The company created a small settling basin in order to settle this material prior to its discharge into the Prospect Park Storm Sewer. They admitted that their solution was temporary, but this winter, prior to spring operations, they would construct a more permanent type of settling basin. However, the Commissioners' samples indicated that pollution halted as of November 15, 1969.

POLLUTIONS CARRIED TO 1970

The following is a report of pollutions which occurred in the Passaic River, or one of its tributaries, below the Great Falls, which had not been terminated by the end of 1969.

BERGEN COUNTY

Tenda-Brand Foods, 176 Saddle River Road, Garfield, New Jersey
(J. Perrapato)

This is a small meat packaging plant. Floor washings and residues from cleaning its meat packaging equipment, containing polluting material are washed into Felds Brook, a tributary of the Passaic River. The area containing this plant has no sewers and the officials are attempting to make arrangements with S. Hackensack to construct sewers and connect to the Borough of Lodi system, thence to the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commissioners. Under the circumstances and since the volume of pollution is relatively small, the Commissioners have not forced the Tenda-Brand Foods Inc., to build a treatment plant, but have attempted to have the Township of South Hackensack sewer the area as rapidly as possible. Correspondence on this matter in 1968, included letters to Tenda-Brand Foods, notifying they are polluting and directing them to halt and letters to South Hackensack township, requesting they proceed as rapidly as possible to sewerage this area. On August 2, 1968, the Commissioners received a letter from Mr. R. W. Chandless, the Township Attorney, enclosing a copy of the contract, between the Township of South Hackensack and the Borough of Lodi, wherein the Borough of Lodi would allow the Township of South Hackensack to connect to their system. We were informed that this contract was approved at the Township of South Hackensack's meeting of August 1, 1968.

On June 23, 1969, Mr. Lubetkin wrote to the Township Attorney requesting an up-to-date progress report.

On June 27, 1969, a reply to Mr. Lubetkin explained the delay in work was caused by appropriation problems. On July 23, 1969, Mr. Lubetkin was informed the necessary ordinance was adopted July 3rd. for actual work, taking effect July 31, 1969. The plans have been submitted to the State Department of Health and they expect their approval shortly.

Tenda-Brand Foods (continued)

On September 23, 1969, Mr. Lubetkin again requested a report from South Hackensack. Their reply dated, September 26th, stated that they still have not heard from the State Department of Health on approval of plans. Mr. Lubetkin wrote to the State Department of Health requesting information on this matter on September 29, 1969 and again on November 3, 1969, after receiving no answer to his first request.

On November 24, 1969, the Commissioners received a copy of an approval dated, November 14, 1969 of the sewer system to be built by So. Hackensack. As of the end of 1969 it is expected to construct this sewer as soon as weather permits.

Tenneco Chemical Company, (Formerly Hayden Chemical Company)
290 River Drive, Garfield, New Jersey (J. Perrapato)

This company, located on the edge of the Passaic River, takes in a large amount of the Passaic River water for cooling and washing purposes. They have three outlets to the Passaic River in addition to their inlet. Generally speaking, two of the outlets return the river water after it had been used for cooling and a third outlet is a storm outlet connected to catch basins within their property. Samplings of their discharge to the river, made by the Commissioners' personnel, were analyzed and found to be intermittently polluting. The company was notified of this and closer surveillance of their internal system was made. It was soon discovered that within the company property, laboratory spills and other accidents occurred often, allowing polluting material to mix with their discharge in the river. The Company agreed to make a detailed analysis within its plant and to isolate all potential sources of pollution, including drains in buildings where washing of equipment could cause pollution, and re-connect these sources to the sanitary sewer. The study was to have started on December 12, 1969, however, the work would not be completed until the early part of 1970. During times while the renovations are being made, the company has promised to monitor the work within the plant so as to minimize accidental spills.

ESSEX COUNTY

(J. McLaughlin)

City of Newark

(D. Miele, Jr.)

The City of Newark has several storm sewers which have illegal industrial connections and sources of industrial waste, thus even during dry periods, polluting material reaches the Passaic River through these storm waters. The particular outlets still polluting, that the Commissioners have warned the City about were: The Blanchard Street Storm Sewer, Lockwood Street Storm Sewer, Brown Street Storm Sewer, Meadowbrook Storm

City of Newark (continued)

Sewer and The Harrison Creek Storm Sewer. These sewers have been polluting for a number of years, and the Commissioners have attempted to get the City to halt these pollutions to no avail. Finally on June 23, 1969 the Commissioners filed a complaint, Docket No. C-2886-68, with the Superior Court of New Jersey.

On June 23, 1969, the City of Newark was ordered to show cause by July 11, 1969 by Judge Nelson K. Mintz. The City subsequently admitted all the allegations and a Consent Judgement was entered against the City. As of the end of 1969, the Judgement had not been signed.

The Harrison Creek Storm Sewer which was not part of the above court case, was still polluting at the end of 1969, and the Commissioners have directed their attorney to proceed against the City of Newark, to have this pollution also halted.

The City is also constructing a new sanitary sewer along Avenue P. which will help relieve pollution going to Plum Creek from several industries in this area. It is expected to be completed in early 1970.

City of Orange-Washington Street Storm Sewer

(J. Brady)

This large storm sewer discharges into a tributary of Second River which is a tributary of the Passaic River. The discharge point is at Washington Street in Orange, between Day and River Streets. In the past continuous pollution had forced the Commissioners to file a complaint against the City of Orange. This was done originally in 1964, Docket No. C-3581-64. The City of Orange hired consulting engineers, Elson T. Killam Associates, to make a complete study of the situation.

The consulting engineers made recommendations on repairs, but also pointed out that this was an old sewer and it might need reconstruction. The case was pretried before Judge Nelson K. Mintz, and the trial date was set for April 19, 1966. An Order of Restraint was issued but execution was delayed for one year. However, intermittent pollutions still occurred.

On January 17, 1968, a letter was sent to the City of Orange, asking for a complete report on abatement procedures that had been used? The Commissioners received a letter on February 6th, 1968, summarizing the work that had been done and stating that the remainder of the work necessary would be completed shortly. Pollution continued intermittently, and on March 22, 1968, Mr. Durkin sent a letter to the City Attorney of Orange, requesting they attend the Commissioners' Meeting, on April 8, 1968.

City of Orange-Washington Street Storm Sewer (continued)

The City of Orange agreed to make additional repairs to halt the intermittent pollution. As of May 10, 1968, pollution ceased.

However, it is to be pointed out that the Washington Street Storm Sewer is an old sewer and although repairs of cracks were made and plugs installed to halt obvious pollution, major reconstruction is required.

On June 30, 1969, a sample taken of this sewer showed the discharge was again polluting. However, samples taken July 9, and July 16, were satisfactory. Of 13 samples taken during the remainder of 1969, 5 were satisfactory and 8 were polluting. In each case of pollution, either Mr. De Carlo, the City Engineer or Mr. E. Verderamo, the Assistant Superintendent of Sewers was notified by the inspector.

Charter Bulk Inc. 80 Doremus Avenue, Newark, New Jersey
July 1, 1969 (J. McLaughlin)

This company has a plant which is located along the Passaic River. They have a large truck washing area wherein the materials from the tank trucks and the wash water runs along the ground into the Passaic River. This material is highly polluting and when the operation was discovered, they were notified to halt pollution at once. Nothing was done immediately, therefore, on September 10, 1969, Mr. Lubetkin wrote to them, directing them to cease pollution at once. Upon receiving no answer, Mr. Lubetkin again wrote to them on November 3, 1969, directing them to cease pollution and warning them that the Commissioners would seek other remedies if the pollution is not halted. On November 6th, Charter Bulk wrote to the Commissioners stating they have hired the service of a professional engineer to make whatever alterations were necessary to comply with the Commissioners' regulations. The Commissioners acknowledged receipt of this letter and in a communication dated November 10th, the Commissioners requested a time schedule showing proposed dates of completion of plans to eliminate pollution. On November 15th, Charter Bulk wrote to the Commissioners stating the preliminary sketches had been prepared and as soon as contacting is confirmed, the Commissioners would be advised of a proposed date of completion. However, despite this, as of the end of the year, nothing had been accomplished to halt this pollution. The Commissioners directed their Counsel to start legal action against this company.

Lincoln Farm Products Corp., 305 Doremus Avenue, Newark, New Jersey
December 19, 1969 (J. McLaughlin)

This company has a rendering operation at the above location. Condensate water discharged from tanks runs along the ground and thence reaches Plum Creek, a tributary of the Passaic River. A sample taken was analyzed and found to be highly polluting and the company was notified accordingly. The president of the com-

Lincoln Farm Products Corp. (Continued)

pany stated that the water was clean water and that the pollution was material it picked up on the ground on its way to Plum Creek and that he would make arrangements to rectify the situation as soon as weather would permit construction. As of the end of the year, no work had been done to halt this pollution.

Newark Paraffine Company, 70 Blanchard Street, Newark, N.J.
December 17, 1969 (J. McLaughlin)

A sample of their discharge taken December 17, indicated pollution from this source. The company was notified and their representative said he would attempt to locate source of pollution believed to be within the plant. As of end of 1969 pollution still existed.

Pfister Chemical Inc., (Alliance Division), 33 Avenue P, Newark, New Jersey
June 4, 1969 (J. McLaughlin)

On June 4, 1969, Inspector notified this company concerning their pollution of Plum Creek, a tributary of the Passaic River. Mr. Lubetkin subsequently sent a letter to the company, dated June 26, informing them of the polluting discharge and directing that they cease pollution at once. On June 27, the company replied, explaining what they have done to date and that they intended to connect into the new Avenue P, Newark Sewer as soon as possible but that extensive inplant piping and pre-treatment had to be done to comply with the requirements of the City.

They had contracted with Hydrosience Inc., to make an investigation and Pfister expects to give the Commissioners a time schedule as to when the pollution will be halted upon the completion of Hydrosience's investigation. A subsequent letter dated, August 13, brought the Commissioners up-to-date and that Hydrosience Inc., would complete their inplant survey and lay out a treatment scheme as of October 15, 1969. The company would submit an application to the City of Newark for connection by September 15, 1969, and, if approved by the City, the company would have all of its effluent diverted from the river by May 1, 1970.

On September 10, 1969, subsequent reports were made to the Commissioners indicating progress and the Commissioners informed the company that the May, 1970, date was too far away, and the Commissioners desired a realistic, more recent date for the halting of this pollution. On October 9th, 1969, the company informed the Commissioners that if weather permitted, they expect to be able to complete the work by January 19, 1970. Then they submitted to the Commissioners job orders to confirm the contract with Di Carolis Construction Company. As of the end of 1970, work had been held up, due to the severe cold weather and snow and this company was still polluting.

Revere Smelting & Refining Corp., 383 Avenue P, Newark, N.J.
September 16, 1969. (J. McLaughlin)

This company has an operation wherein old storage batteries are junked. When the storage batteries are broken-up at an outdoors disassembly platform, acid flows across the ground into yard drains which reach Plum Creek, a tributary of the Passaic River. There is an attempt to neutralize with lime pebbles along the ground, however, this is completely inadequate and the material as it reaches the stream is polluting. On September 29, Mr. Lubetkin wrote this company directing that they cease pollution at once. In a return mail, dated October 12, 1969, the Commissioners were informed that this company intended to install a large holding tank where the product would be caught, neutralized and treated before discharging to the stream. They also intended to connect into the Newark Sewer, as soon as it was available in this area, but the neutralization tank would be repaired prior to the Newark connection. As of the end of 1969, the tank was on order but had not arrived and pollution was still occurring although an attempt is being made by the company to neutralize with lime.

Thomas Smith, 1500 McCarter Highway, Newark, N.J.
(J. McLaughlin)

On December 12, 1969, the Commissioners' Inspector investigated a barge which was secured to a bulkhead, owned by the Erie Lackawanna Railroad, which was leased to the Napp-Greco Company, at 1500 McCarter Highway, Newark, New Jersey. A Mr. Thomas Smith lived aboard this houseboat with two other occupants. The Commissioners tested the sanitary facilities with fluorescein dye and confirmed that the sanitary waste discharged directly into the Passaic River at that point. Mr. Smith was notified that this was illegal, but nothing was done as of the end of 1969.

Standard Tallow Company, 61 Blanchard Street, Newark, N.J.
August 11, 1969. (J. McLaughlin)

This company has a fat rendering plant in Newark and much of their material enters a ditch which flows towards a catch basin which enters into the Blanchard Street Storm Sewer. This company is a source of a large amount of pollution from the Blanchard Street Storm Sewer in Newark. On September 15, 1969, the Commissioners wrote a letter to this company informing them of pollution due to sloppy housekeeping and they were directed to cease pollution at once. In their reply dated September 17, 1969, they requested that the pollution be pointed out to them. In a second letter, dated September 29th, the Commissioners again informed them of this pollution, stating that material,

Standard Tallow Company (Continued)

which they discharged into the ditch, had been analyzed and found to be highly polluting. Mr. Block, company owner, when informed of this situation promised to build curbs, in the spring, to prevent material from reaching a ditch and thence the storm sewer. However, until the whole area is cleaned up, pollution will continue to occur, even if only intermittently during wet weather. This pollution is tied in with the Newark pollution thru the Blanchard Street Storm Sewer. Thus, when the City of Newark finishes the construction of their next sewer they will undoubtedly require Standard Tallow Company, to remove all polluting matter from the Storm Sewer. At the end of the year the situation had not changed and the Commissioners intend to continue on this matter in 1970.

Westinghouse Electric Corp., 720 Washington Avenue, Belleville,
New Jersey
December 3, 1969 (D. Miele, Jr.)

Pollution emanating from the Nutley-Belleville Storm Sewer was traced back to this company. This company has a pit in their basement which is pumped to the Nutley-Belleville Storm Sewer. The pit contained not only clear water but some acid and process water. Mr. Lubetkin wrote a letter to this company on December 3, 1969, directing them to cease pollution. On December 19, 1969, the company replied that they had removed the line between the sump pump and the storm sewer and the sump discharge was re-piped to a new neutralization system. Samples of the discharge were taken after the re-connection and it was found that there was still pollution, obviously from some other source. The company was notified and they promised to rectify the situation as soon as they could find the other source of pollution. As of the end of the year the discharge was still polluting, but the company was cooperating and working to halt this pollution.

HUDSON COUNTY

Crucible Steel Company, Cape May Street, Harrison, New Jersey
December 1, 1969 (R. Bingham)

Samples taken of a discharge from a 6 ft. x 6 ft. culvert near the Crucible Steel Company was found to contain oil. The inspectors notified both Crucible Steel Company and Charles F. Guyon Company, that the discharge contained polluting material and was illegal. Both companies denied responsibility. Finally on December 15, 1969, Mr. Lubetkin wrote to the Town of Harrison, explaining the situation, and asking the Town to notify the Commissioners from their records, who was the owner of this sewer, so the Commissioners could serve notice upon them to cease polluting. As of the end of 1969, the Commissioners had not heard from the Town of Harrison, and the oil in small quantities continued to come from this outlet.

Diamond Shamrock Chemical Company, Nopco Chemical Division, 15
Essex Street, Harrison, New Jersey
September 23, 1969 (R. Bingham)

There are twenty seven openings from this company's property to the Passaic River. Some are storm run-offs, some are abandoned, and some are cooling water. On September 23, the discharge from Building No. 37 was found to be polluting. The Commissioners notified the company concerning this and directed they cease pollution. The Commissioners also requested a plan showing all effluent discharge lines from their plant to the Passaic River. Mr. Albert Gregoric, Senior Environmental Control Engineer, was very cooperative and supplied the Commission with all the information they requested. Samples taken December 3, indicated one of the outlets was discharging polluting material from Building No. 31. Mr. Lubetkin wrote a letter to the company on December 8th, informing them of this pollution, and directing them to cease pollution at once. On December 18, Mr. Lubetkin received a letter, informing the Commissioners that they will divert the discharge from a vacuum pump sealant water, which contained a small amount of ethyl ether or ethyl alcohol into the sewer. However, the change involved jackhammering and removing 200 ft. of reinforced concrete and digging an equivalent length of trench, making necessary piping changes to two underground lines. They told the Commissioners they expected to have the work completed by May 1, 1970. The Commissioners indicated to the company that such a late date was unacceptable, and they desired an acceleration of the work so that the pollution could be eliminated at an earlier date. The company agreed, but did not submit a specific date as of the end of 1969.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Edelbock, Houseboat docked near 563 Passaic Avenue,
Kearny, New Jersey

(R. Bingham)

Mr. and Mrs. Edelbock live in a houseboat. It is opposite a park in Kearny, near the above address. The toilets and drains of this barge are connected through the bottom of the boat and discharge directly into the Passaic River. The line is not visible, since it is submerged in water. During the spring and summer there is a definite odor from this area of fecal material. The Commissioners have confirmed the fact that the pipes discharge to the river, by having put dye in the toilets. The dye showed immediately in the river. The Edelbocks have been polluting for many years, and the Commissioners have warned them that they were in violation of State Statutes, and they should cease polluting at once. However, the Edelbocks continually ignore the Commissioners' notices.

Since the land where they are docked is a park in the Town of Kearny, and does not belong to the Edelbocks, despite the fact that a fence erected along the water edge by the Town of Kearny, has a gate which allows the Edelbocks ingress and egress, the Commissioners had appealed to the Town of Kearny, to determine what can be done to force the Edelbocks to either comply with the pollution laws, or have them restrained from living on a barge.

The Commissioners filed a complaint against the Edelbocks on June 24, 1969, (Docket No. C-2927-68). The matter was heard before Judge John F. Lynch, and since no one appeared in opposition, an Order of Pendente Lite Restraint was executed on September 24, 1969. This order directed the Edelbocks to cease pollution at once. The Edelbocks have not complied. The pollution continued, and at the end of 1969, the pollution remained as before.

PASSAIC COUNTY

Globe Products Company, Inc., 55 Webro Road, Clifton, N. J.
June 16, 1969 (R. Goldstein)

This company has a food processing plant, wherein waste food material, dropped in the yard, is washed through yard drains into MacDonald's Brook, a tributary of the Passaic River. A letter was written to this company on June 26, 1969, informing them of the pollution and requesting that they halt the pollution at once. On June 27, the Commissioners received a letter from them stating they do not wish to pollute the river, however, they would like more specific information. The Commissioners made detailed studies of the area, and on July 14, Mr. Lubetkin wrote

Globe Products Company (continued)

to the company giving him details concerning the discharge going into MacDonald's Brook, and again requesting information as to what steps were taken to alleviate the pollution. On July 18, 1969, the Commissioners received a letter from them, indicating that they had contacted the Commissioners' Chief River Inspector, Joseph Barcellona, and would write us further on the subject. On August 14, 1969, this company again wrote to the Commissioners stating that they would install a settling pit in the yard, based on recommendations of Mr. Barcellona and Mr. Goldstein. On September 4, 1969, Mr. Lubetkin wrote to them, stating that although they may install a settling pit, it should not be installed upon the recommendations of Mr. Barcellona and Mr. Goldstein, but that they should make their own survey, and if necessary, hire a consultant to solve their problem, and that neither Mr. Barcellona nor Mr. Goldstein were authorized to make such a recommendation. The company replied that they understood it was their responsibility, however, the company personnel believed the settling pit would be the solution.

On September 19, the Commissioners were informed that the settling pit had been installed. On October 24, the Commissioners, after sampling, wrote to them, stating that despite the installation of the settling pit, samples taken were still polluting, and that they must halt this pollution again. On October 30, the Commissioners were informed by the company that they would immediately seek to get expert advice as to treatment of the waste, and would advise the Commissioners of their progress.

On November 7, the company informed the Commissioners that they had contacted three manufacturers of water treatment and sewage treatment for recommendations, and they were waiting for these recommendations. In the interim, they were taking necessary steps to eliminate the spillage of any food particles in their yard, thereby hoping to eliminate the problem. On November 10, the Commissioners acknowledged receipt of this letter and again requested a time schedule showing when things would be accomplished, and requested the name of the company consultant. On November 12, the company reported that they were cleaning the entire yard and expected to have the problem eliminated by November 24th. They informed the Commissioners that they are getting expert advice from the Sanfax Company and Calgon Company, and that they also expected to have an alternate solution to be installed no later than February, 1970. After receiving a telephone call for details of the waste discharge, Mr. Lubetkin wrote a letter dated November 17, giving

Globe Products Company (continued)

analysis of the company discharge. On December 16, the Commissioners were informed that the company had isolated the problem to a garbage disposal area, and the necessary steps to eliminate this problem will be completed by February 15, 1970, weather permitting. As of the end of the year, pollution continued.

J. L. Prescott Company, 45 8th Street, Passaic, New Jersey
December 3, 1969 (R. Goldstein)

A sample of this company's discharge, taken on December 3, 1969, was found to be polluting. Mr. Lubetkin wrote a letter to this company dated December 8, informing them of the pollution and directing that they cease pollution at once. Although the company did not write to the Commissioners, Mr. Prescott had a conversation with Mr. Goldberg on the telephone, and explained that because of the discharge of a large amount of cooling water into a sanitary line, there was a back up and overflow, causing this polluting material to reach the river. Mr. Prescott said that he intended to divert the cooling water from the remainder of the sanitary wastes and pipe the cooling water directly to the river. As of the end of the year, the new cooling line had been completed, but due to the frozen state of the area, the Commissioners were unable to get samples to determine whether the discharge was clear of pollution at that time. The Commissioners would follow up this matter during the beginning of 1970.

West Diner, Route #46 and Clove Road, Little Falls, New Jersey

In December, 1960, this Diner completed the construction of a ten thousand gallon a day Infilco activated sludge treatment plant. The discharge of this plant went to Pearl Brook, a tributary of the Passaic River. During the years, 1961 and 1962, it was apparent that the plant was not operating properly. During 1962, this Diner made modifications to its sewerage treatment plant in order to bring its effluent to the limits required by the Commissioners. For a short period of time after modification, the plant appeared to operate properly, however, the operator had difficulty keeping it under control and there were intermittent marginal pollutions for some time. During 1963, the Commissioners again informed West Diner that their plant was polluting and something had to be done to halt this pollution. Other modifications were made to the plant at the suggestion of Mr. Edward R. Grich, Sanitary Chemist, hired by the Diner. The implementing of his suggestions did improve the effluent, and for a short time treatment was satisfactory, however, intermittent marginal

West Diner (continued)

samples did indicate occasional pollution. In 1965, the State Department of Health notified West Diner that effluent had excessive B.O.D. The operator was replaced and for a period of approximately two years, the treatment was marginal. Finally, in 1967, the Commissioners again notified West Diner that the discharge from this plant had been polluting, and they were again requested to do what was necessary to halt pollution at once. Further modifications were made, such as larger compressors being installed during 1967, but still the plant seemed inadequate to handle the flow. During 1968, other consultant engineers were hired and it was the final conclusion to abandon the treatment plant to see if a sewer line could be built to connect into the Clifton sewer system. Permission was received from the City of Clifton to allow the connection, but permission would also have to be granted by the Township of Little Falls to cross streets and from the State Highway Department to cross a State Highway with the sewer line. Also, easements for the sewer line had to be gotten from private parties. The whole cost was to be borne by West Diner. During the year 1968, there was numerous correspondence between the Commissioners and West Diner concerning progress of this attempted method of alleviating the pollution. On January 5, 1968, a letter was sent from the State Department of Health to the West Diner, stating that their discharge did not meet State Requirements into FW3 waters of the Passaic River Basin and suggested that the matter be referred to a competent sanitary engineer for evaluation and recommendation. During 1968, the matter was turned over to the Commissioners' Counsel, Mr. Durkin. Mr. Durkin wrote to the Attorney for West Diner on August 5, 1968. A reply, dated August 13, 1968, claimed that reasonable progress was made and that they would continue to pursue this entire situation as rapidly as possible in order that a new sewer could be built. As of the end of 1968, this Diner was still polluting, and they stated they were awaiting the signing of an agreement with the Township of Little Falls, so that they could get a contract for the construction of the sewer.

On March 12, 1969, Mr. Lubetkin wrote to West Diner, explaining that they were still polluting, and pointing out that since West Diner had enlarged their facilities, the Commissioners feel that the attempt of reducing the pollution should be pursued with more expediency.

On March 13th, a reply sent to the Commissioners stated that all matters between the Township of Little Falls and the City of Clifton had been agreed upon, and as soon as the agreements have been prepared and signed they will apply to the State Department of Transportation for permission to run the line under Route 46

West Diner (continued)

to Valley Road.

On April 14, 1969, the Commissioners were informed that West Diner had received a copy of the proposed agreement between the City of Clifton and the Township of Little Falls, and West Diner had approved it. Also, Mr. Lee T. Purcell, Consulting Engineer, was working on plans for the line.

On June 23, 1969, the Commissioners again questioned West Diner, as to the status of this work. On June 25, a reply was received, again indicating the complexity of the situation, because of the necessity to accomodate the desires of two communities as well as West Diner and the Department of Transportation. The Commissioners were told that plans for the sewer have already been prepared by their Consulting Engineer, and they will pursue the signing of the agreements by all parties concerned.

On September 11, 1969, the Commissioners were informed that West Diner had signed the agreement, but they were still waiting for the agreement to be signed by the Township of Little Falls' Attorney, and the City Attorney for the City of Clifton.

Letters to the Commissioners, dated September 19, 1969 and November 3, 1969, reiterated they were still waiting for signatures. Mr. Lubetkin contacted the City of Clifton by telephone to expedite this, and was assured by the City that this would be done at once. A later call from Clifton indicated it had been signed by Clifton, but was being held up by Little Falls.

On December 10, 1969, a letter was received from West Diner, stating that they had finally received the signed agreements. The next step was to get approval by the Department of Transportation, which, the Commissioners were told, had indicated it would approve the work, but the application had to be made by the municipalities concerned. This was the situation as of the end of 1969.

Whippany Paper Board Company, 1 Ackerman Avenue, Clifton, N.J.
August 8 to August 28, 1969 (R. Goldstein)

The Commissioners' Inspectors discovered that a 20 inch steel pipe line, which carries waste to the Commissioners' trunk sewer, was leaking at a joint and caused a small amount of pollution to reach the Passaic River. Mr. Lubetkin wrote

Whippany Paper Board Company (continued)

a letter to the company on August 8, 1969, informing them of the situation, and requesting that they repair the pipe immediately. The Company informed the Inspectors that it would replace the entire line while the company employees were on strike. The Commissioners were promised that the line would be replaced prior to the return of normal operations by this company, and that during the time of the strike, no material would be in this line, and therefore there would be no pollution. As of August 21, this repair had been made and all source of potential pollution had been eliminated.

December 29, 1969

On December 29th, a broken sanitary sewer line underneath the sidewalk at this plant allowed industrial waste to enter into a nearby catch basin, and thence to the Passaic River. The plant was shut down, coincidentally, with the discovery of this break, and all repairs were to be made prior to the opening of the plant on January 5, 1970. This would be checked by the Commissioners.

Respectfully submitted,

PASSAIC VALLEY SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS



S. A. Lubetkin
Chief Engineer